COURT-MARTIAL. Captain Sumner, of the Cruiser Columbia, to Be Tried.

INEFFICIENCY AND NEGLECT.

These the Charges Made Against the Officer in the Matter of the Damage Done His Ship at South-

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31 .-It was learned to-day from a semi-official source that the court of inquiry into the case of the cruiser Columbia, damaged by being improperly docked at Southampton, hold Captain Sumner responsible for the damage. It is said that a court-martial will follow, and that Captain Sumner will probably lose command of the fast cruiser.

This afternoon the Secretary of the Navy issued an order directing a courtmartial to convene at the Brooklyn yard on Wednesday, September 4th, for the trial of Captain George W. Sumner, the Columbia's commander.

Two commodores and nine captains will Two commodores and nine captains will compose the court. They are: Commodore Montgomery Sleard, Commodore Rush R. Waliance. Captain L. N. Breed, Captain Alfred T. Maham. Captain Norman H. Farquahar, Captain James O'Kane, Captain Henry B. Robeson, Captain Winfield S. Schley, Captain John W. Phillips, Captain Silas Casey, and Captain Louis Kempff.

The judge-advocate of the court will be First-Lieutenant Herbert L. Draper, United States Marine Corps.

be First-Lieutenant Herbert L. Draper, United States Marine Corps.

It did not take Secretary Herbert long to make up his mind as to what course to pursue in regard to the findings of the court of inquiry. The report of this court was received at the Navy Department Thursday, but it was decided by Acting-Secretary McAdoo to await the return of the Secretary before taking action. Mr. Herbert returned to Washington last night, and soon after reaching the Navy Department this morning read the record of the court of inquiry. A conference was held between the Secretary, Assistant-Secretary McAdoo, and Judge-Advocate Lemiy, with the result that the court-martial was ordered this afternoon.

A different decision could hardly have heen possible, inasmuch as the verifict of the court of inquiry fixed the responsi-bility for the injuries to the Columbia upon Captain Summer

CHARGES.

The charges are:
"Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.
"Suffering a vessel of the many to be

hazarded, in violation of the navy to be clause of the eighth article of the arti-cles for the government of the navy. "Neglect of duty."

"Neglect of duty."
The specifications are that Captain Summer, having arranged with a representative of the Lendon and Southwestern Railway Company for the docking of tative of the London and Southern Radiway Company for the docking of the Columbia at Southampton, Eng., and Laving delivered to the representative of the company the docking plan of the vessel, neglected and failed to see that the necessary preparations for such docking were made by the courany, and that the supporting blocks were put in proper condition for receiving and sustaining the weight, in consequence of which condition for recently as the her weight; in consequence of which neglect and failure on the part of the capitain the vessel was, when placed in dock subjected to severe strains, which resulted in damage to her bull, and necessions. resulted in damage to her bull, and necessitated repairs, costing in the aggregate
about \$1.00; also that, well-knowing that
the supporting blocks in the dock had not
been placed in the proper condition to
receive and sustain the weight of the vessel, whereby she was being strained,
he falled to cause the dock to be flooded
in order to relieve the vessel of such
damage from the damaging strain; and
also that, knowing that by reason of the
improper docking of the vessel she had
been strained and damaged, and it being
therefore his duty to suspend payment
for auch docking, he did, nevertheless. therefore his for such decking, he did, nevertheless, order payment to the Southwestern Railroad Company of \$73.25 for the decking of said vessel, which sum was accordingly paid, and Captain Sumner was therein and thereby negligent in the performance

REALISM ON THE JAPANESE STAGE | Bons-A Drama of the Chinese War as Pre-

(Yokohama letter in Boston Transcript.) This play, composed, as it was, of war had caused great excitement among the native population, and, though we found ourselves the only foreigners, the place was crowded and packed with human beings, as only Japanese and sar-dines know how to pack themselves, and we could fairly feel the excitement rife

among the audience.
This theatre, Minatoza by name, is not This theatre, Minatoza by name, is not new or modernized in the least, and is, I suppose, typically Japanese, It is a square building, low, and all of unpainted, but pollabed wood, with smooth, panelled celling and walls, and dimly lit by windows near the celling. Just below ran a sort of gallery, divided on the sides into the same pen-like boxes, which, owing to the low studding of the building, could easily be touched by standing up in our box below, and, indeed, if very tail, one might have difficulty in standing up at all. At the end, however, opposite the stage there were no boxes, merely an open space crowded with a kneeling audience, a sort of gallery of the gods, judging from the hisses, shouts, and yells proceeding from them as the boxes, increas an open sacet of sailery of the gods, judging from the hisses, shouts, and yells proceeding from them as the play went on. Below the sailery and immediately under it ran the line of boxes in one of which we were seated, three rows of these ran parallel with on another the length of the theatre on either gide, and were divided from the pit by the "hana michi," or flower walks, which form the chief distinctive difference between Japanese and foreign theatres. These are two raised platforms running from the back of the pit, nearly on a level with the heads of the kneding aulience, right through the auditorium to the stage. This practically has the effect of making the stage much more capacious and the drama being enacted much more realistic, for not only can exits and entrances be made at the back and wings of the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, the content of the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, the content of the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, the content of the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, the content of the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, the stage, the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, and the stage, but slong the hana michi as well, Morece, and the stage, but slong the stage, but along the stage and the stage, but slong the stage and the stage, but slong the stage and the stage and

for hot only call exits and entrances be made at the back and wings of the stage, but slong the huna micht as well. Moreover, they are wide enough for rikshas, kages, and puck horses to be introduced, thus adding to the reality of the scene till you seem to be looking from a ten-house balcony on some every-day street scene. Beyond the hana micht, so named from the custom of strewing flowers along them as a popular actor advances, is the pit, with sloping floor, and divided into little pen-like boxes of about 4 feet cach, by railings, within which the audience sit, or, rather, kneel, on mats laid on the floor. The stage stretches the full width of the building, and, while there is sleays a curtain, it does not pull up or down, but is drawn from right to left. Generally, the property of the star, it is as a rule, covered with flattering notices of him, but on this occasion it belonged to the theatre, and was decorated with many and pleturesque advertisements.

STRANGE AND NOVEL SCENE.

STRANGE AND NOVEL SCENE.

STRANGE AND NOVEL SCENE.

Arriving at the end of the first act, a strange and novel scene met our eyes—a drama of real life was going on before us—and I became so absorbed in it that I scarcely hesded the fact that the real play was for a moment at a standstill. At first it was difficult to distinguish anything through the clouds of soft blue moke blown upwards from the hundreds of tiny pipes (for the whole auditnce, men and women included, was smoking), which hung in a soft, vapory mass nearly on a line with the windows, beyond which were to be seen the gabrie roots of the neighboring houses, and the steady downpour of the never-ceasing rain. Beneath the shifting clouds of smoke we could distinguish the closely-packed audience, kneeling on their mats in family parties and groups, each with its hibachi filled with glowing coals, the inevitable teawith glowing coals, the inevitable tea- how?"

pot, tiny teacups, and trays of sweet-ments and cakes. Theatergoing is a seri-ous business, and means an all-day out-ing, so preparations are made for a lengthy stay, and, as the audience, while unceasingly talking, laughing, eating, and drinking, shows its intense interest in the play, an interesting picture of Japanese life and manners is put before our eyes. The children during the waits are occu-tical in eating and playing on the hana The children during the waits are occupied in eating and playing on the hand micht, running up and down, shouting, laughing, and even clambering on the stage to peep under the curtain and behind the scenes. The many venders of cranges and sweetments with trays lifted high on unraised hands, the continual eranges and sweetments with trays lifted high on upraised hands, the continual smoking, drinking of sake and tea, and the clatter of tongues mingling with the half-barbarier music of the native band, formed a strange and varied, yet strikingly picturesque scene full of life and radition. Yet the minute a far-off gong or bell struck all was silent, the children scampered to their places, the refreshment venders disappeared, all eyes were bent on the stage, and an absorbed interest was at once displayed while the curtain slowly parted amidst the most prorest was at once displayed the most pro-found stillness. Parted and revealed a scene that transported us in a miante to a bloody battle-field of Corea. In the dim, uncertain distance, crouching be-hind, and within a grove of stately pines, tamered the white clothes of a band of oreans; presently there appeared a col-on of pix-tailed Chinamen, armed with umn of pix-tailed Chinamen, armed with muskets and huge swords, moving with the stealtay, cat-like tread peculiar to that race when suspictous of danger. Sud-denly they are surplied and attacked by a rapid onslaught of Japanese soldlers, who charge in two lines, from the rear along the flower walks, thus truly giving the effect of surprise. Then all at once we were in the milst of a flerce battle; lines of soldlers in the brilliant blue and yellow uniform of the Japanese, were lines of soldiers in the brilliant blue and yellow uniform of the Japanese, were kneeling along the flower walks, firing muskets over the heads of the enthralled audience; blood, or what looked like blood, was flowing freely, and ever and amen came the flash of a sword through the clouds of pushet swoke, as it do anon came the hash of a sword known the clouds of musket smoke, as it descended over some of the hanless Chinamen, who were mostly conspicuous, as perhans they have been in the true war, by the rapid manner in which they fled from the scene of the conflict. Remarkable were the valiant Japanese from the THE DESOLATE BATTLE-FIELD.

Finally the stage grew dark, and at last only the fitful glare of the rude footlights lit up the desolate battle-field, throwing patches of light and shade on the bodies of the dead Chinamen, and bringing out, with startling reality, the quivering forms and white blood-stained faces of a couple of wounded Japanese, for whom presently a search party, consisting of a surgeon a search party, consisting of a surg and a couple of soldiers, bearing stretcher, came stealing back over deserted Hana Michi, taking every pre-caution against surprise. And no regu-larly trained military aurgeon could hav more quickly or more skilfully dressed and bound up the shattered leg and broken and sword-out arm, and have more tenderly laid the unconscious bedies on the stretcher to hear them swiftly and cautiously off the stage amid the shrieks and wild acclamations of the crowd. It was all intensely real and crowd. It was an intensely real man natural, and a great surprise to me, after having read much of the conventional etyle of acting of the Japanese, to see that western ideas had reached the stage as well as elsewhere, and that on an occasion like this they could actually Chang, the actor impersonating Li was such an exact counterpart of that august personage that the excitement of the audience rose to the wildest pitch, either authence rose to the wildest pitch, either through seems of a Japanese who would willing become so like a despised Chinaman, or perhaps in belief that it must be a real Chinaman before them; insuits and hisses, and even such real things as clogs, were hurled at the unfortunate player, whose fault was that he was impersonating his part only too well. It was capitally done; so, also, was a scene between a couple of Japanese reporters and \$ Chinese telegraph operator.

After seeing that, one no longer wondered at the truly marveilous and contradictory reports of the war, but only wondered that we got any at all. This was
followed by the sinking of the battle-ship
Kowshing, amid cannon-shots, flames,
toesing of waves, and shrieking of
drowning Chinamen, who were tossed
headlong over the bow into the water in
most ruthless fashion. This brought the
general excitement to the highest pitch;
so that when at the end of the scene a
bona-fide newsboy rushed into the theatre, flinging right and left the latest expresses of a recent victory, just printpresses of a recent victory, just print-ed, and hardly yet dry from the press, audience burst all bounds of selfcontrol, and the burning of Peking was accomplished amidst a general stampede, the shouting of "Banzai, Banzai!" (a cry

the shouting of "Hanzal, Hanzal" (a cry captivalent to long live the Emperor) rising above the clanging music of the band, which were struggling with the na-tional authem.

As we showed our way through the crowd, looking back into the smoke-filled theatrd we saw Peking disappearing amid a blaze of flames, flashing of swords, tring of cannon and general evodus of amid a baze of names, hashing of swords, firing of cannon, and general exodus of Chinamen over the falling walls, their pig-tails waving wildly behind them and we felt that if the same patriotism, enthusiasm, and determination existed off the stage as on there would be little doubt that the Japanese would reach the real

NEW YORK BEGGARS.

They Swoop Down Upon Pedestrians Whenever the Police Are Absent. (New York Sun.)

It is almost impossible to cross City-Hail Park after 9 o'clock at night now by beggars, and it is not easy to escape free of abuse or even threats in case of refusal to contribute. All the streets leading to the ferries, too, are infested by these mendicants, who trot along beside their victim for a block or more, whining their petitions as they crowd in whining their petitions as they crowd in apon him, and either paying no attention to refusals and remonstrances or answering them with obscenity and insults. A man with a satchel or grip is a prize to these gentry. They swoop down upon him, two or three at a time, and attach themselves to the piece of luggage, rendering progress impossible, and crying out that they will carry it to the ferry for 5 cents. Shaken off once, they will return to the attack, until their victim, either breaks away and runs or sets his either breaks away and tuns or sets his value down and prepares to fight. Of the police they seem to have no fear Some of them operate in broad daylight Some of them operate in creat daylogs, one day last week a Sun reporter coming up Cortlandt street from the ferry saw a crowd collected about an old negro who was brandshing a crutch and swearing viciously at a retreating citizen because he had refused to buy a slip setforth that the negro was a veteran of the war and worthy of contributions.
When the man had made his escape the
beggar still flourished his crutch, hobbling up and down and shouting. The sidewalk was soon blocked, and women coming up from the ferry were compelled to make from the ferry were compelled to make a detour out into the road. On the next a detour out into the road. On the next corner, within earshot of the negro's ravings, a policeman stood for at least a minute. He looked at the crowd, turned and walked around the corner. The beggar finally lowered his crutch and hobbled toward the ferry, still swear-ing.

Infantile Thirst for Knowledge (Chicago Tribune.)

"Mamma, what lay is this?" "Mamma, what lay is this?"
"This is Friday, Gear."
"Where's Sunday?"
"Sunday is still in the future."
"How did it get there:"
"It mean it hasn't come yet."
"It hasn't? What's keeping it?"
"Why, dear, it can't come till its time for it."
"How does it know when it's time for it."
"Don't bother me. Katie."

for it?"
"Don't bother me, Katie."
"Mamma, what's Sunday doing, any----

DOWN IN GUATEMALA

Two Young Americans Charged with Implication in a Murder.

LAWS TOUCHING CAPITAL CRIME.

Special Plea in Behalf of the Prisoners Results in Their Release on Bail-Murdered Man Also an Ameri-

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31 .-The Department of State has received a dispatch by mail from Mr. Pringle, charge d'affaires at Guatemala, dated August 14th, giving particulars of the arrest of Robert J. Breckinridge and C. C. Coff, both citizens of the United States, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder on the 16th of July last of P. G. D. Brooks, cashler of an agency company at Livingston, and described by Mr. Pringle as "a young American." The office or room of Brooks was entered at night, and the sum of \$10,000 in bills was

Mr. Pringle states that under the laws of Guatemala a person cannot be held longer than fifteen days, after which time bail can be given, and that as Messrs. Breckinridge and Goff had offered bail,

Breckinridge and Goff had offered bail, and no action had been taken in their case, he (Mr. Pringle) saw the President officially, and was promised by him that he would look into the matter.

Messrs. Breckinridge and Goff, adds Mr. Pringle, are both men of standing, and employees of the agency company from whom the money was stolen. It is to be hoped that the matter will be fully and fairly investigated, to that these gentlemen may be exonerated from any suspicion of being in any way implicated in the affair.

Mr. Pingle epcloses a letter from Mr.

in the affair.

Mr. Pingle encloses a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, in which the latter says:

"The murder and robbery were not discovered until the morning of the 19th. Myself (the book-keeper of the concern) and Mr. C. C. Goff (master mechanic) occupy rooms in the same building over the office, and, pursuant to the laws of the country, that require the arrest of all persons residing in a building where a marder has been committed, were arrested the same morning about 8:30 o'clock, and detained pending an investigation.

FORMAL COMMITMENT.

FORMAL COMMITMENT.

On Monday, the 22d of July, the court of first instance, not being satisfied with the developments of the proof, formally committed Mr. C. C. Goff, Sylvester Randolph, one Thomas Hail, a negro watchman, and myself, and induced us to appeal to the court at Jalana. On the first of August this same court of first instance, upon application, decided to adult Mr. Goff and myself to ball, fixing the bond at \$1,000 each. Captain Owen, manager of the company, and our employer, making the bond. We were then informed that the bond and papers would have to be sent to Jalapa for approval, and, I believe, were so forwarded; and we are now, after three weeks of imprisonment, to be held for an indefinite period." definite period." Mr. Brecklaridge adds: "The relations

between Mr. Brooks and myself were most intimate and friendly. "A pistol was found in the vault where "A pistol was found in the vault where Mr. Brooks was murlered with one chamber discharged, and this pistol I identified as one that had been my property, and in my possession up to the evening of the 'th of July, when it was taken from my room by some unknown person. It was notorious that I had lost it on that day, as I had made various inquiries concerning its loss, and it was also notorious that on the 5th of July I procured, and had been carrying, an entirely different make of pistol. No examination was made at the time of finding to see whether the discharge was recent or not, but it was assumed was recent or not, but it was assumed that that pistol had been used to com

mit the murder.
"So far as Mr. Goff and the others are concerned, there is not one shadow of evidence connecting them with the

Mr. Pringle was instructed by the de artment to see that the imprisoned mericans have a fair trial. Subsequently to the date of his dis-patch by mail he telegraphed that or-ders had been given for the release of Messrs. Breckinridge and Goff on bail.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Private Soldiers Are Too Young and

the Generals Are Too Old. Important changes in the French arm; important changes by French newspaper and military experts. The agitatio rings in part from the discovery of se are being urged by French newspapers and military experts. The agltation springs in part from the discovery of serious defects in the present organization, the existence of which has been demonstrated by the expedition to Madagascar, and it attracts the greater attention because the off-repeated prophecies that the great European war is at last at hand are heard once more. The prophet in the present Instance hides himself behind the signature of "Capt. G. G.," and writes in the Nouvelle Revue that the outbreak threatens to come in 1895-97. He argues that Germany will endeavor to profit by the temporary advantage given her by recent laws increasing the effective strength of her army and by its equipment with improved artillery. Her plan would be to attack France before Russia's railroad facilities are not great enough to oblige Germany to concentrate a large force upon her frontier, and before the armies of the Czar were ready to move Germany would have time to make a supreme effort to crush France. The French crittes are therefore urging the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the army without delay, so that the forces of the republic may be prepared to withstand the shock.

One of the most serious defects shown

o withstand the shock. One of the most serious defects shows by the experience in Madagescar is the inability of the French War Department inability of the French War Department to exercise ordinary foresight. The expeditionary corps has been held back in the miasmatic swamps and forests of the coast, where its strength is being sappel by fevers and dysentery, solaly by the lack of sufficient means of carrying supplies. No fewer than 4,830 wagons of a special type were sent along with The expedition to carry supplies, but they are expedition to carry supplies, but they ar expedition to carry supplies, but they are useless, because no practicable roads were found upon which they could be hauled. No wharf was provided for unloading the vessels carrying supplies. Even so essential a drug as quinthe is lacking, it having been provided in the form of a solution, which the soldiers refuse to take, instead of pilis. In general, the situation is such as to raise the apprehension that in case of war the Frenchension that house thoroughly equipped for army, though thoroughly equipped for fighting, might find itself crippled and helpless before the German hosts simply from mability to obtain supplies of food. Another serious question brought up by Madagascar is the age of the soldiers.

In the opinion of some critics the ex-pedition indicates that the bulk of the pedition indicates that the bulk of the French army is too young to support the futigues of a campaign. The average age of the men sent to Madagascar is 22 years of the men sent to Madagascar is 22 years or less, and they are daily falling victims by scores to disease, exposure, and fatigué. It is pointed out that the expedition should have been composed of ment tess than 25 years old, and inured to military service. Unfortunately, such men are not to be found in the French army under the present system of universal conscription and three-years' service. What the remedy shall be, and what would happen should hundreds of thousands of such unseasoned youngsters be employed in a campaign in actual warfare are questions for which no answer

be employed in a campaign in actual warfare are questions for which no answer
has been found yet.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs
it is proposed to lower the standard of
height of recruits, a measure made necessary by the fact that the population of
France is not increasing fast enough to
fif the ranks according to the plan. In
the last century, under the Royal Government, no accruits less than five

feet tall were accepted. During the revo-lution there was no limit of height, so great was the demand for soldiers. In 1891 it was fixed at 5 feet 31-2 inches, and in 1891 at two inches less. It was raised again an inch after the re-establishment of peace in 1818, and con-tinued about the same until 1872, when it was made 5 feet 11-2 inches, which is the present limit. Army officers are now trying to persuade themselves that this is not really the minimum height of a man capable of supporting military fa-

haw trying to persuade themselves that this is not really the minimum height of a man capable of supporting military fatigues. They argue that as a penalty for violation of the recruiting law, some men under height are in the army, and have proved capable soldiers, and they think that the same might be true of little men. They propose to set the minimum height at 5 feet 3-4 inch. Visitors in France are struck by the seeming small stature of the soldiers under the present regulations. If the private soldiers are too young, it is aserted that the commanding generals are too old to be capable of supporting the fatigues of a campaign. At the present time none of the generals of the highest rank, with three exceptions, is less than 62 years old. With the same number of exceptions none of the commanders of army corps is less than 60. There is not a single general of division who was born later than 1810, and most of them are from 60 to 65 years old. It is calculated that the average age among them is from fifteen to twenty years greater than that of officers of the some rank in 1850, Furthermore, it is regointed out that Napoleen was displaying years greater than that of olders of its same rank in 1859. Furthermore, it is pointed out that Napoloen was displaying the very height of his genius when he was only 35. Two of the highest officers in the French army now, among those who would be called upon to lead it in case of war, are more than 70 years old. Under the present system a general is allowed to command a force of 6,000 men until he is 65, although a simple colonel, in command of only 1,500 men, is retired at 60. The evil is ascribed to the present at 60. The evn is ascribed to be respected to the eystem of promotion, in which up to the rank of major length of service has more weight in determining who shall be promoted than the merit displayed by individual officers. To remedy the evil it is vidual officers. To remedy the evil it is proposed to lower the retiring age of general officers from 65 to 69 years, to make such retired officers consulting members of the war councils, and to provide that no officer shall be premoted to the rank of general if he has less than three years to serve before retiring. The high average age of general officers is now considered a source of peril to France, as it is taken to indicate a lack of activity, power of rapid decision, and visor.

THE LICKY BLOCK.

How It Got Its Name-The Adventure of Willie Powers. (New York Sun.)

The "Lucky Block" is the name the police have given to that portion of Madison street between Scammel and Jackson streets. From the fact that a score of children have tumbled from the windows and roofs of the tenements in the neighborhood without being killed, the block is

The last name added to the long list of lucky ones is Willie Powers. He is a bright boy, and nearly everybody in the neighborhood employs him to run errands. Willie lives at 346 Madison street, He is 12 years old. At 5 o'clock willie, and a playmate last evening Willie and a playmate named Ryan went up on the roof of the five-story tenement at 358 Madison street. Each of the boys had a kite. Willie Pow-ers's kite got caught on a chimney of an adjoining house, and in trying to get it loose he walked backward, tugging at

fall and ran to pick him up. The ertaker expected to find the boy dead, but he said last night:
"As soon as I got beside Willie he surprized me by turning over and say-ing, 'Don't tell me mother, Mr. O'Keefe, or she'll be scared.' I asked the boy if he was hurt, and he said, 'Me shoulder stings a little bit.' Then I called to my brother, Jack O'Keefe, and Jack lifted Willie on his back and carried him down to the Gouverneur Hospital, six blocks away. There the doctor said he was not injured internally and would

out being killed! Why, he would have been dead before he reached the side-walk if it was on any other block but this. Only a short time ago a baby fell out of a window at \$32, and was not hurt in the least. Last summer there were a dozen similar cases on the block, and all of them got along all right."

Three weeks ago Rachel Levy, aged 4 years, fell from a third-story window at \$39 Madison street, and escaped injury. Tom McGuire carried her in his arms to the hospital. That was the last accident on the "lucky block" until Wallis Powers fell from the five-story. til Willie Powers fell from the five-story

uilding last night. At the Gouveneur Hospital the hous surgeon said that the Powers boy had only dislocated his left shoulder, and

would be out in a short time.

"He was conscious, when he was brought here," said the surgeon, "and he has been chatting pleasantly with the dectors ever since. He had a 5-cent piece in his hand just now, and he dropped it on the floor. He called to one of the physicians, saying: 'Hey, Doctor, will you please pick up my nickel?' He is a brave little fellow, and has remarkable nerve."

PLANTING LILIES IN THE FALL. Order Bulbs Early in the Fall and Plant Them Soon as They Arrive.

I would always advise fall planting writes Eben E. Rexford, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. My experience has been that lilies kept out of the ground during the winter season, no mat-how much pains have been taken with how much pains have been taken with them, are sure to be weakly. They may recover to a certain extent, but seldom make satisfactory plants until n w buils have been formed about the old ones, and even these, because of lack of vitality in their parent, are not likely to give com-plete satisfaction. To have good specimens piete satisfaction. To have good specimens it is imperatively necessary that you plant strong and vigorous builts, and these you will not find among those that have been long out of the ground. I would advise ordering builts very varly in the fail. An early order is sure of early attention, and you will be sure to get your bulbs as soon as possible after they reach the dealer. If you take my advice about getting your bed ready as soon as you send off your order, there heed be no delay about getting them into the ground on their arrival, and an examinabe no delay about getting them into the ground on their arrival, and an vaxmination will show you that your bulbs are plump, jekey, and with a heavy feeling, which indicates a liberal quantity of moisture stored up in the thick scales. Another reason why early planting is desirable is this: If you get your bulbs into the ground a month before cold weather sets in, they will have time to form roots and become established in their new quarters. Late-planted bulbs cannot do this. If you make any delay you must not expect very much from the shape of flowers next springyou must not expect very much from them in the shape of flowers next spring.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

The weary tectotaler, riding along a dusty white-hot turnpike in Kentucky, came to a farmhouse with a well-sweep in the front yard and a man sitting in the shade by the gate, "Good-day," saluted the traveller, "Can I be accommodated with a drink here? I am very thirsty "Certainly," was the hospitable response. "What would you like to have? "Nature's beverage, of course," replied the traveller, somewhat shocked, "All right," said the native, taking a bottle of cornjuice from his pocket, and handing it over. "There's about a plat in there, and plenty more in the house, Help yourself." (Chicago Chronicle.)

Turning the Tables. (New York Recorder.)
"Oh, Nellie, just look at that man! Did you ever see anything so absurd?"
"Why, what did he do?"
"Got off with his face toward the front of the car."

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

Lord Salisbury Not Likely to Use Force in Bringing the Sultan to Terms-Trades-Union Congress-Other Foreign Notes. (Special Cable Letter.) LONDON, August 31.-Since a hurriedly-convened Cabinet council was held in

the room of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, on Wednesday night, sensational rumors have sent a British fleet to Besika bay, created demonstrations in the Bosphorus, and attributed to Russia and France a varienople. Semi-official information has partly confirmed the Marquis of Salisbury's orief statement yesterday in the House of Lords that it was France and China that had engaged chiefly the attention of the Cabinet.

The question of the Mekong river, to which the Prime Minister referred, has no special urgency, but the active effert of Russia, supported by France and favored at Peking, to oust Sir Robert Hart from the control of the Chinese customs and replace him with Russian and French officials, demanded the immediate consideration of the Foreign Office. The government had been warned by private, non-official advices from Peking and Shanghai that Sir Robert's dismissal was imminent. Dispatches from the British Minister at Peking confirmed the fact that inimical

Peking confirmed the fact that inimical measures giving Russia control of the customs were threatened. It is understood that the Cabinet has decided to interpose in the matter.

Nothing authentic has transpired concerning the relations between England and Türkey, except that the Marquis of Salisbury continues a show of concert with Russia and France. If the Prime Minister suspects that these Powers are secretly inspiring their agents covertly to ining, is a foller-result and fixtures, in onyx.

Cornellus Vanderbill's billiard-room was,

Cornellus Vanderbill's billiard-room was, ly inspiring their agents covertly to in-trigue against Great Britain, no known A bitter cry comes from the Lancashire cotton manufacturers who have become dissillusioned in regard to the Conserva-

lacquered in old red, and dragons and other grotesque forms are hammered in. The late Howell Osborne, in the Osborne villa, at Manaromeck, had one of the notable billiard-rooms in the country. This was of oak. The walls were covered with brown caffekin, held in place with brass nails. The soft, brown that of the tanned hide is one of the most agreeable tints that nature and man have combined to read the processing with if Heving that these duties would be swept Lord George Hamilton attacked them in a memorable debate in Marick. But a India be decines to pledge himself to anything until he has consulted the Gov-ernment of India, to which he forwards all Lancashire memorials. The Indian Government recently, re-

sponding to some of these memorials, de-clared that the cotion duties are absolute-ly essential, and Lord George will now let the promises slide.

The withdrawal of Mr. Justin McCarthy from the leadership of his party after the parliamentary recess is definitely de-cided upon.

ARMENIAN MATTER.

Independent action, coercive, or other-wise, on the part of Great Eritain against the Porte, in connection with the troubles in Armenia, can definitely be declared to from a noteriously unreliable source, and from that city stories continued to be sent out to the effect that Prime-Minister Salisbury was preparing to use force against the Sultan to enforce his deto publish laudations of the Conservative policy in favor of oppressed Nationalists. Suddenly the tone of the Inspired Tory press was entirely aftered. The belief in British intervention was too thoroughly pervading the public mind, so the Globe, the St. James Gazette, and other papers have been set to work to counteract this

indicates that Lord Salisbury is recalling his old alliance, and implies that there will be no general reform in the administration of Armenian affairs.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Trades Union Congress that will The Trades Union Congress that will open in the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Monday next, remaining in session for the five following days, will be the liveliest meeting of the kind in recent years.

Throughout the present week the Parliamentary Committee of the trades unions has been sitting at Cardiff examining the credentials of the delegates, excising the names of those who do not follow the trades they are alleger to repre-

follow the trades they are alleger to repre-sent, and generally preparing by force or strategy to weaken Socialist repre-sentation. The decisions arrived at by or strategy to weaken Socialist representation. The decisions arrived at by the committee exclude Keir Hardle, who could not be present anyway, as he is at present in America, Tom Mann, John Woods, Ben Tillet, Fenwick, and Hurst. A number of trades unions that are excluded from representation will send delegates who, it is threatened, will force delegates who, it is threatened, will force their way into the congress immediately it opens. Mr. J. H. Wilsen, a mem-her of the House of Commons, and a well-known member of the Labor party will challenge the action of the commit-

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, repudiates the re-port that was started by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, to be effect that he advo-cated in the Cabinet a scheme of military conscriptions and fines in lieu of ser-vice, the fines going to float an old-age pension fund. Though Mr. Chamber-lain is known as an advocate of volun-tary enlistment, some influences inside and outside the Cabinet favor the con-scription system.

cription system. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, who sucried-Marshal Lord Wolseley, who suc-ceeds the Duke of Cambridge as com-mander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces, advocates this system as being necessary to the existence of Great Britain, and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord-President of the Council, sympathizes with it.

BILLIARDS AS A HOMEMAKER. A Table Tends to Keep Young Men in the House.

(New York Tribune.) Billiards are rather a polite accomplishment than an exercise, and so owe no thing to the latter-day prominence of athletics. It is predicted by some that the rage for bicycling and other violent the rage for bicycling and other violent athletic sports, which have for the present driven billiards into the background, will shortly begin to wane, and that billiards will resume the place from which they have been temporarily driven. One objection to athletic sports is that they disintegrate family life. The boys at baseball matches, the gymnasium, on the road bicycling. They are never at home, except to eat and sleep.

A man who has sons says that he has found that if there is a well-equipped

found that if there is a well-equipped billiard-room near the roof, with good air, adequate privacy, and satisfactory means of refreshment, his sons after busi-ness hours are much more likely to come home and bring their friends with them home and bring their friends with them to play until dinner than to go to their clubs. It is a fact that billiaritooms which used to be in the basement have gone up stairs. Men will go up stairs to play billiards, when hey will not go down. In the busement they are too near the servants, whose cars are preternaturally acute. Up-stairs there is greater freedom for conversation.

A billiard table, like a plano, is in form a thing to be endured, when it cannot be alleviated. Certain conditions are inevitable. It must have dimensions 4 by 3 feet, or 5 by 10 feet. It must have strong

LONDON SENSATIONS.

All Sorts of Jingoistic Rumors About Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Supports. For years it was accordingly strong, but clumsy. Now it is strong, but less aggressive. Architects have wrestled with it, and finally have brought it into subjection. So important is any successive of the translation of the Union Learne Club did this, and the House Combined the club will sometimes as a contribute of the club will sometime as a contribute of the club will sometime.

design reneated for themselves.

Perhaps not enough attention has been given to fine billiard cues. Length, weight, and balance are the proper considerations. The wood proper is ash, with leather tips that are made by French peasants, and are not procured elsewhere. Each cue is or should be constructed so that it will balance in the middle when placed across the finger. For this rasson, the end in the band is usually of lighter wood, and here some ornamentation is given. Readition mouldings that assist the hand in its grip are preferred. The most expensive curveing bands of colored wood inlays, and ng bands of colored wood inlays, and heas are so perfectly joined that they ook like enamels, the effect being that of

eacock's eyes. The essentials of a billiard-room are few. but these are important. There must be penty of clear space around the tables. The walls should be such that cues awk-wardly handled shall not harm them. there should be no projections to imperil the arms and shoulders of enthusiastic players. There should be raised seats con-veniently out of the way for on-lookers. There should be recesses for cues and other things. The perfect billiard-room

other things. The perfect billiard-room contains no non-essentials. There have been some wonderful billiard-rooms produced within the last ten years in town. An architect of large experience says that nothing in this country compares with that of W. K. Vanderbilt. It is a Moorish room, opening out of the Francis I. dining-room. The walls are wainscotted 5 feet high, with old Moorish tiles. Above these the walls are covered with cartonpieres after designs from the Alhambra, which thirty years ago, the Spanish Government allowed W. M. Hunt to copy. The woodwork is butternut with Moorish interlactings. The mantels and fire-facings of the horseshoe arch are of Mexican onyx. norseshoe arch are of Mexican onyx, and a series of onyx columns above makes recesses where the cues and certain solids and liquid of the room are kept. Adjoina toilet-room, with Moorish tiles

Cornelius Vanderbill's billiard room was, if it has not been changed in the remodelling of the house, the corner room in the basement. It is, in fact, a mahogany hox in the room proper, and could be removed like cabinet-work at any time. The niches for cues and the capboards for refreshmnts and chara are enclosed within this mahogany lining, so that, as was said, there need be no projections to interfere with the game. The that, as was said, there need to no pro-jections to interfere with the game. The table is of mahogany, after special de-signs, George W. Vanderbilt's billiard-room is Japanese. The walls are covered with matting, which is an admirable pro-

agreeable tints that nature and man have combined to produce. It carries with it such a pleasant suggestion of strongth, endurance, indifference to hard knocks, a sense of virility complementing those things one loves to think of men, and therefore appropriately used in men's rooms and belongings.

Senstor Brice has one of the handsomest tables in town. It is of oak, claborately carved. Particular attention has been bestowed on the lexy; the lega furnish almost the only opportunity the designer has for making the billiard-table beautiful. For Mr. Brice's table the cloth was specially dyed to match the blue-green tint of the room. Cloth for billiard-tables is a special weave made by billiard-tables is a special weave made by

blue-green that of the room. Cloth by hilliard-tables is a special weave made by a man, Simoni by name, in Belgium. The green of the ordinary table is well known. The handsomest table ever made in this country was for Mme. Patti. It was of resewood and amaranth woods, with hand-painted panels. It cost \$5,000, and is now at Craig-y-nos, her castle, in Wales.

Was Not a New Woman. (Atchison Globe.)

A woman tried to board the Santa Fe train as it was moving away from the Union depot platform. She grabbed the rear railing of the last car, and with a mighty effort thrust her Trilbys upon the last step of the car platform. Not bein an athletic new woman, she was unable to raise herself to the steps, and there sh to raise herself to the steps, and there she hung, her skirts whipped by the morning breeze, her parcels dropping from her grasp, and an expression of horror on her face. Embarrassment was banished by the excitement of the moment, but she could not remain in that position long. What was she to do? Why, she did what the could not cover hundred women What was see to der way, see an was aninety-nine out of every hundred women would do. She just dropped, but she di-not give up. Her greatest dread was to return and receive the grins of the depo return and receive the grins of the depot loafers, so after gathering up her parcels she swung her umbrella high in the air, screamed at the top of her voice, and the train came to a stop near the Blair mill. The brakeman had seen her and pulled the bell rope. This is a fact, but it is with an awful effort that the reporter refrains from stating that after boarding the train she wanted Conductor Dad Grifth to wait at the mill until she could get wait at the mill until she could get

a sack of Alpha flour From the Wrath to Come.

"John," called out Mrs. Billus, "are you coming out to dinner?"
"In a moment," answered Mr. Billus, from the next room. "But I'm going to pull this porus-plaster off my back first."
"Children," said Mrs. Billus, hurriedly,

"Children," said Mrs. Balais, in "run out and play a little while,"

Sometimes Affects Typewriter Girls.

(Chicago Tribune.)
Miss Stenogg: Ever have writer's eramp?"

Miss Plickplack: Often, It always takes me in the jaw.

L payer beard of such me in the law. the jaw? I never heard of such "I always chew gum when I'm at

Orders for printing sent to the Dis-patch Company will be given prompt at-tention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

WELCOMED TO BERLIN

German-American Veterans Received by an Immense Concourse.

SALUTED IN MILITARY STYLE.

Reception at the United States Embassy-Speeches by Mr. Schleucker, of Chicago, and Mr. Rusyon-Old and New Fatherlands.

BERLIN, August 31.-The German-American veterans of the war of 1870 who are visiting the Fatherland for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the principal events of that conflict, arrived here to-day. An immense concour of people, headed by a delegation of 700 members of the Kreiger Bund (war s ciety), in uniforms, met the veterans at the railway station, which was gayly decorated, and gave them a rousing welcome. The German, veterans saluted the American visitors in military style, and three bands of music played the patriotic air, "Deutschland uber Alles." After their reception at the station, Ana

German-Americans entered carriages and were driven to the United States Embassy, where they were received by Ambassador Runyon, Mr. Schleucker, of Chicago, made a short speech, in which ha assured Mr. Runyon that he and his companiens were prepared to fight for their new Fatherland as they had fought for

hew Fallerians
their old one.

Mr. Runyon replied, thanking the westerns for their visit and welcoming them
as American citizens. He expressed the
hope that they would enjoy their solours
in Germany, and thanked them for their
readiness to exhibit the same devotion to

The veterans re-entered their carridges after their reception, and the vehicles the past the Embassy.

INHUMANITY OF TURKS. Cruelties Practiced Upon the Aria

nlans.

LONDON, August 31.-The Du Westminster, who is vice-chairm the English committee formed fo relief of the Armenians from ou at the hands of the Turks, receiv day full reports, showing the inhum of the Turkish officials at Sassoun, have put every possible obstacle is way of the distribution of food, clos-

specis mentioned.
Urgent representations have been warfed to Lord Salisbury of the of the immediate application of a

fessed ignorance of everything

Against Republican Agitators MADRID, August 31.-The pethorities at San Sebastian are

therities at San Sepastian ar every precaution to prevent for publican agitators from onto Easque provinces, many of the done so under the preferce object of their counting was to built-fights. The troops at San are confined to their harracks are for any emergency.

A Horrible Death.

CAIRO, ILL, August M.-While Jacob Klein, an extensive brick may was walking through the yard th ing, a kiln containing helf a r bricks fell, burying him beneath sands of bricks, heated to a motion The flesh was burned from the He was 65 years of acc.

PETERSKURG. August The Minis

Australian Jurist Dead. BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, August 2 -5. R. Harding, Judge of the Suprema Court of Queensland, died here to

> It Was a Compromise. hicago Record.)

Johnny: I found 50 cents this morn-

ing.

Mamma: What did you do with it What made you do that?" "You see, neither of us licked.

----(())-----

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"We will have to fight this tin got between us and the telegrand

Business-Like.

"Here lies Jane White, wife of T White, stonemason. put up out of respe-and as a specimen of Tombs in the same

LABOR-DAY TO-MORROW

All-Wool Blue O. H. BERRY & CO. Suits at \$10. SPECIAL-All-Wool Suits

Working Pants at \$2.50. This Popular Brand of Over-

Co.'s All Wool

alls, per suit, \$1.50.

We Are at the Head of the Procession WITH SUITS, HATS, OVERALLS, &c., FOR WORKMEN.

We want your patronage and will show you our appreciation by protecting your interests with the lowest and most economical prices. We intend to increase the purchasing power of the poor man's deliar. Try us.

O. H. BERRY & CO.,

Successors to McAdams & Berry.

Reduced to \$7.50